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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited rion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper and orphans. only. We do not return communications or munuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no ispecial date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FORT OFFICE AS SECOND DUASS WATTER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.





Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sare that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

Anxious Suspense of the Wives and Relatives of the Soldiers.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

NEXT WEEK.

The last article by Mrs. John A. Logan told of the departure of Gen. Grant's forces and Commodore Foote's flotilla from Cairo for an unknown objective, which turned out to be Fort Henry. After the victory achieved there the forces proceeded to attack Fort Donelson.

The next article by Mrs Logan, which will appear next week, tells of the reception of the news of the surrender of the stronghold, and of the frightful lists of killed and wounded. Among the former was the name of Gen. (then Colonel) John A. Logan, and Mrs. Logan immediately started for the field. Her difficulty in reaching there, and her experiences after she arrived, are told in a vividly-interesting graphic way. It will be welcomed by every-

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA

The History of the Western Gunboats.

BY CAPT, W. H. MICHAEL.

For June 7 and 14.

Capt. W. H. Michael, the accomplished Secretary of the Senate Committee on Printing. has written a careful history of the origin and operations of the Mississippi flotilla of gunboats, which rendered such important service to the country in 1801-62. He begins with the purchase of the five boats which constituted the nucleus of the fleet, and carries the flotilla through the engagements at Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, on the Arkansas River and in front of Vicksburg, concluding with the meeting of the fleets from the upper river with that which had ascended under the command of Farragut from New Orleans, Capt. Michael was himself identified with all the operations of which he writes, having entered the service Tyler, on which he served until the end. He line taken much pains with the article, and it is one of unusual historical value. It will be published in our issues of June 7 and 14.

A GREAT STORY.

We have secured from Col. Thomas W. Knox the manuscript of a story which will be pronounced the most conspicuous contribution to our remantic literature of the year.

Col. Knox has furnished it to us exclusively. NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The possibility of furnishing such an expencosts but 51 a year, furnishes a startling commentary upon the advances made in journal such advantage was known, nor did the most

Visionary dream of such a future. Indeed, to day such enterprises are confined to those publications whose readers are numbered with six figures. Those less popular must be content with serials furnished to what is called a "syndicate," where several publish ers clab together and all use the same matter,

dividing the cost, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE belongs to no such combination. All its matter is prepared for where else. Our patrons need not fear a repust of cold victuals.

Excellence and novelty, the newest and the best, in everything is the rule we follow. As well as we have been able to do in the past we our circulation grows, just so are we able to give every reader more for his money. Such as the beneficent effects of co-operation. If we had sent this week's paper, for instance, to but one subscriber, we should have been obliged to charge him some \$5,000 for it. Yet he got it

for 2 cents. We shall begin very soon to publish Col. Knox's great story, and in the meantime our readers can do no more graceful favor for their friends who do not take the paper, than to notify them of what is coming, that they may take advantage of it. In this way the cause of good literature and a healthy appreciation of all that is best in current authorship is advanced. Col. Knox belongs to a school of writers whose influence upon the rising generation is being felt second to none, through the circulation of his books, which have sold by the

MEMORIAL DAY.

MAKE IT A LOGAN DAY Comrades, do not forget on Memorial Day to honor the great man who instituted the

beautiful and patriotic custom of decorating soldiers' graves. Send in, from every place where Memorial day is observed, a contribution toward erecting a monument to the Great Volunteer.

A DUTY AT CONVENTIONS.

-City, County, District, State and National -Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Labor and Greenback.

At most, if not all of these held north of stay in camp. the Potomac and the Ohio, there will be rections or changes they desire made in name or ad- adopted the customary rhetorical resolutions duction of their pensions for the haste they From every section in repard to Grand Army, Pen- ors whose valor preserved the Nation, and Had they been more deliberate, and taken

> These are all very fine so far as they go, scheme. but, unfortunately, they do not go very are what the veterans demand.

ization. He does not regard it as being of Antietam, and lost heavily. directed at him at all, but a mere rhetorical of the people.

an unmistakable declaration in favor of something specific and definite, which will be binding on the party, and upon all the candidates who accept nominations.

Unquestionably the best thing to do now is to secure an emphatic indorsement of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill, and instructions to all candidates to do everything in their power to secure its enactment into law. A general specific declaration in favor of this bill will be worth a half century of "resoluting in favor of nothing in particular."

Let comrades of all shades of political belief make it their duty to secure from every convention in which they participate the action that we have advised. Let them see that one of their number is put on every Committee on Resolutions, and it be made his work to incorporate into the platform an indorsement of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill, and instructions to all candidates to support it. Let no convention pass without this, or without capable and zealous comrades-who can make effective speeches-urging the indorsement of this specific measure of justice,

Then will success be speedy and certain.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

MATSON'S MANGLE.

If the time when a man should break down under the strains and hardships of service in the field were within his control. then there would be some logical basis for Col. Matson's proposition to pare and subdivide the pension to him and his widow.

If it were within his power to determine whether he would withstand the debilitating influences of pneumonia, rheumatism and malaria three months, six months, or one year, then it would be more plausible to put his pension through a course of decimal and vulgar fractions, and go into an operation of percentage to determine how He said: much relief he shall receive from the Government and how much from Township Overseers of the Poor.

But this is as far as possible from being the case. A man had no more to do with when he should break down than he had with when he should be born or die. All that there was for him was to offer himself to the Government, and serve it as long as | void he was able. When the end came he had to accept it-whether it was three months or three years from his date of enlistment. In as an officer on board the well-known old gunboat like manner, if he died his widow gave all she had to the Nation, and the length of time between his enlistment and death did not enter into the question. Her loss was precisely the same whether he served three nonths or three years.

The Government accepted from him all roper to say that it required from him all that he had to give. Its demand was pergive treat to our readers in a publication which | emptory at the moment. It did not allow him to wait three or four years before renism in very recent times. To our fathers no dering the service, and encountering the hardships to which he succumbed, but it demanded it of him then and there-perhaps

within a few weeks after his enlistment. Col. Matson would have it now come in and take a mean advantage of the patriotic readiness of the men to relieve its urgent necessities. The men whom, in great emerits columns exclusively, and is to be found no gencies, it hurried directly from their homes to the front, and ruined their health by the extraordinary demands it made upon their unseasoned bodies, are to be punished for have broader plans for the future. As fast as the enthusiastic promptitude with which they responded to its requirements. If they had been more leisurely in reaching the field

> their pensions would have been greater. Take as an illustration thousands of men from Col. Matson's own State-Indiana. In the Summer of 1862, when Bragg and Kirby Smith were making their famous raid against Cincinnati and Louisville, there was an urgent call for men to save those cities from | parts of the world. capture and destruction. The response was equal to the uprising the year before, when

sent 90,000 infantry to the front. The energetic Governor of Indiana-O. P. Mortonled all the rest, and in an incredibly short time tens of thousands of citizens of that State had left their peaceful vocations, and were marching and fighting like veterans in Central Kentucky. The strain of this hasty transformation of citizens into soldiers in a severe campaign was enormous. It depleted the regiments, for all but the strongest broke down under it. Yet it was worth all that it cost, for the rebels were turned back and the great cities saved. Yet to the Indianians who rendered this incalculable service, and were broken down by it, Col. Matson's Now is the season of political conventions amendments would give but a few cents a month. Certainly these men and their widows are entitled to as much as was given the volunteers of the Mexican war for a short

In effect, he would punish them by a reof gratitude to the gallant soldiers and sail- made to confront and beat back the enemy in favor of liberal pensions to their widows | months instead of days to reach the front, they would fare better under Col. Matson's

There are a multitude of other instances elementances quarantee their publication at any far. They do not lead to results, and results in which injustice is equally glaring. Take the Pennsylvanians who responded to the No politician elected to office on the plat- | call of Aug. 4, 1862, and before they were form feels bound by any such vague general- fully organized, were hurried into the battle | son, Johnston, of Indiana; Kean, Kelley,

> There is only one just rule, and that is flourish for the entertainment and pleasure | that every disabled veteran is entitled to a pension from the Government, and the low-There is a much better way than this, and est pension must in decency be enough to we urge it upon comrades with all the ear- give him the common necessaries of life. nestness possible. It is that they go into all The Government cannot, with any regard the conventions of the parties with which | for its dignity and self-respect, offer the man they vote, and insist that, instead of these who gave everything to it less than will empty and sounding phrases, there shall be suffice to maintain life in tolerable comfort.

> > It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WHAT IS FEARED.

It is greatly feared by the friends of the Disability Pension Bill that a scheme is be ing plotted to force through the mangling amendments under the lash of a barsh enforcement of parliamentary rules.

It is alleged that at some "suspension day" in the near future Col. Matson, as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, will move for "a suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing Senate Bill 181 as amended."

The effect of this motion will be that every friend of the veterans in the House will be compelled to vote in favor of the suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing the bill in precisely the form that Col. Matson has reported it-mangling amendments and all-or else go on record as opposed to any pension legislation. No debate will be allowed, no amendments, no propositions to substitute some other bill. The only question will be whether they will vote to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing that identical bill, without a single alteration, with the additional pressure that this is the first, and probably will be the last, time this session that they will be allowed an opportunity to vote on a general pension

We can hardly believe that this is true. Whatever motives—political or personal— Col. Matson may have for mangling the Disability Bill, we feel confident that he will not be so unfair to those who differ from him and so unjust to the disabled veterans and the widows of veterans as to gag all discussion and shut off every attempt to amend the bill in accordance with the wishes of the G.A.R.

A CRUSHER.

A point made by Reed, of Maine, during his tariff speech last Saturday was a crusher.

"Here is another unshotted gun" called "the carket of the world." The markets of the world. How broad and cool these words are! They stretch from the frozen regions of the northern pole across tic continent. All this we can have if we will but give up the little handsbreath called the nited States of America. What are these markets of the world? To hear these rhetoricians declaim, you would imagine the markets of the world a vast vacuum, waiting till now for American goods to break through, rush in, and fill the yearning

Does your mouth water over the prospect? What market do you give up for all this? Where is the best market in the world? Where have the people the most money to spend? Right here in the buited States of America after 27 years of protectionist rule. And you are asked to give up such a market for the markets of the world. Why, the history of such a transaction was told 2,400 years ago. It is classic. You will find it in the works of Acsop, the fabulist,

Once there was a dog. He was a nice little dog. Nothing the matter with him except a few foolish free-trade ideas in his head. He was trotting along appy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoulder of succulent mutton. By and by he came that he had to give. It would be more to a stream bridged by a plank. He trotted along, and, looking over the side of the plank, he saw-the markets of the world. He dived for them. A minute after he was crawling up the bank the wettest, the sickest, the nastiest, the most muttonless dog that ever swam ashore,

Nothing could better illustrate the supremacy of folly of destroying our home markets, of which we are sure, in order to get a shy at some clusive "foreign markets." of which we can never be sure.

So long as we import from foreign countries about \$700,000,000 of goods every year, the greater portion of which should be produced in our boundaries, it is idle to talk about hunting up "foreign markets," Trade, like charity, begins at home.

Our own people are the best customers we can have. For example, it will be much more profitable to us in every way to manufacture for our own people the \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel goods which they bought abroad last year, than to try to make a market for that amount somewhere in South America, or Africa, or Europe. When we get so that we can supply our own people | out." with the great staples, it will be vastly easier to push the sale of the same in other

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin | power in championing the cause of the veterans. | administer it in broken doses.

IN FAVOR OF FAIR PLAY. The friends of pension legislation who the fair consideration of the matter. Maj. Mc- best and most equitable general service pen-Kinley formulated a petition, which Messrs | sion bill ever introduced in Congress. It Sawyer, of New York, and La Follette and | does what no other bill ever proposed to do. Clark, of Wisconsin, have been circulating, To every honorably-discharged soldier who asking this committee to set apart several | served not less than three months it gives a days for the consideration of the pend- pension, which is in no case to be less than ing bills in which the veterans are \$8, while those who served long terms get interested. Up to the close of this week | more in proportion, making the pension of the following Members of the House had | those who served from the outbreak of the signed the paper: Messrs, Adams, Allen, of Massachusetts; Allen, of Michigan; Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, of New York; Baker, of Illinois; Bayne, Belden, Bingham, Boothman, Bound, Boutelle, Bowden, Brewer, T. H. B. Browne, Browne, of Indiana; Brown, of Ohio; Brumm, Bunnell, Butterworth, Cannon, Caswell, Cheadle, Clark, Cogswell, Conger, Crouse, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Dingley, Farquhar, Findley, Fitch, Flood, Fuller, Faunston, Gear, Gest, Goff, Grosvenor, Grout, Guenther, Hall, Henderson, of Iowa; Henderson, of Illinois; Hermann, Hiestand, Hires, Hitt, Holmes, Hopkins, of Illinois; Hovey, Hunter, Jack-Kennedy, Kerr, Ketcham, La Follette, Laidlaw, Laird, Lind, Lodge, Long, Lyman, Maffett, Mason, McCullough, McKinley, Milliken, Morrill, Nelson, O'Donnell, Osborne, Patton, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Rockwell, Romeis, Rowell, Russell, of Connecti- | cannot help being speedily passed. cut; Ryan, Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Spooner, Steele, Symes, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, of Kentucky; Thomas, of Wisconsin; Thompson, of Ohio; Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, West, White, of New York; Wickham, Wilber, Williams, Yardley, Yost,

Cormick and McKenna. the Committee on Rules will act upon this petition. There is now pending before the committee a resolution introduced by Mr. Morrill providing for the time needed.

Burrows, Dorsey, Haugen, McComas, Mc-

IT IS to be expected that the keen-witted, money-craving German Jews who own Puck, should be bitterly opposed to veterans and to pensions. Why should they be otherwise? They have not the slightest interest in the country's past, present or future, except from the standpoint of their narrow, selfish business interests. They regard us simply as people out of whom they can make money, just as they would regard the Russians, the Brazilians, or the Turks. The reason that they come among us rather than go to Turkey, Brazil or Russia is because the chances for making more money out of us are better.

They care no more for our life-and-death struggle to maintain the Union than they do for Russia's mighty effort to capture Constantinople, or the Sultan of Morocco's attempt to get hold of his "protected" subects to squeeze their wealth out of them. The men who died in the Wilderness are as indifferent to them as those who died on the slopes of the Balkans. As neither Puck nor its patrons can make any money or other personal advantage out of them, they are therefore bores and nuisances, to be derided, calumniated and caricatured for the sport of the un-American horde which has flocked to New York to fasten on the throat of our industry and commerce.

MATSON'S mangle has one quality of which too much cannot be said, and that it is its economy. Under it many disabled veterans and their widows may get as low as five cents per month. Tens of thousands will be put off with less than \$1 a month. The average pension will scarcely be more than one-third what the Disability Bill urged by the G.A.R. gave to every disabled veteran the blazing tropies of the ice-bound shores of the and his widow. Then the difference between \$2 a month and \$5 to minor orphans will be an immense saving to the Treasury. If beating disabled veterans, their widows and orphans out of money justly due them is a merit, then Col. Matson's bill can justly claim an immense amount of merit.

> The fourth plank in the platform of the Ohio Democracy reads: Union soldiers and sailors and a tender care for the

widows and orphans. Our only objection to this is that it is not specific enough. There should have been a more exact definition of "liberal pensions? and "tender care for the widows and orphans." Certainly the convention did not consider Matson's average pension of less than \$5 a month for disabled veterans "liberal pensions," nor 90 cents a month for the widows and \$2 for the orphans, "tender

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill proposes that the men who saved the Union and did an unparalleled amount of fighting and marching, shall not be depreciated below the men who rendered much less service in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.

care," and it should have said so.

On the Tariff issue THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S dominant principle is to keep the revenues intact until the debts due the soldiers and the bondholders are paid off.

THE friends of the veterans are not wanting, we are glad to note, in evidences of appreciation. Maj. Morrill, of Kansas, has been renominated for Congress by acclamation, without a suspicion of opposition. The old soldier does not appear to be "played

Not much.

THE G.A.R. has persistently demanded that no man who served his country faithfully shall be humiliated by consignment to the poorhouse. The Matson bill wants to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL. around him than a hearty appreciator of a sec-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Service Pendo not approve of Col. Matson's plan of sion Bill is meeting with the heartiest computting through such bills as he may elect | mendation from comrades in all parts of the under the gag rule, have been actively en- | country. It pleases everyone with its fairgaged for the past week in an effort to get a ness, its justice and the wide scope of its time set spart by the Committee on Rules for | action. They all pronounce it vastly the

arch, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December rvice of 800 days, to wit, \$8,

This combines the best ideas that have so far been urged in service pension legislation. It is a platform upon which all comrades can stand, and upon which all should hasten to place themselves. There can be no reason for any one withholding his support from it, since it goes farther and gives more to more

war till its close from \$14 to \$16 a month.

deserving comrades than any other bill. All that is now required to make it speedily successful is for all veterans and their friends to rally around it as their banner, to insist that it is the best expression of their wishes, to indorse it in Post meetings, Department Encampments, and the National Encampment, to have it formally approved in every political convention held in their country, and to write to their Representatives and Senators urging them to support it. If this is done with one accord there will be such a weight behind it that it

WHO IS CORRECT?

During the debate on the Disability Bill in the Senate quite a number of Southern Senators asserted with much estentatiousness that there was not a single disabled Confederate soldier in any poorhouse in their States, and they did not know of one who was actually in want. These assertions It is hoped that during the coming week | were received with becoming silence in all except one case, in which Senator Vest was confronted with the statement that there were quite a number of disabled Confederates in the poorhouses of his State.

Since then Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who was Lee's Provost-Marshal-General, and possibly quite as high an authority in regard to the ex-rebels as any of the Senators, has written an appeal to the Maryland Legislature for the establishment of a home for disabled ex-rebels. In that he states that there are 20,000 disabled and destitute exrebels in the State of Maryland alone. A Maryland paper takes exceptions to this by saying that there never were but two regiments of 500 men each which left the State for the South, and it would be an extravagant estimate to say that altogether 5,000 Marylanders entered the rebel service.

If both Gen. Bradley Johnson's statements and that of the paper are correct, this would show an alarming state of things in the South. If there are 20,000 crippled and destitute ex-rebels remaining in Maryland alone of the 5,000 who entered the rebel service, what large numbers there must be in the rest of the South!

We mention this merely to show the untruth of the frequent assertions that there are no destitute ex-Confederates in the Southern States.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at

BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

We regret to have to announce that the proposed monument for the Berdan Sharpshooters at Gettysburg, illustrated in THE | in the rations of cornmeal. It is certainly the NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the 2d of February last, cannot be dedicated this 25th anniversary, for the reasons given in Gen. Berdan's letters, which we publish to-day. In our opinion the design is perfect, and we hope that it, or one very like it, will yet be adopted. We have several times referred to the importance of the attack made by this gallant corps to save the Round Top, and as the attack was a "running fire," something more than an ordinary monument is necessary. The importance of the attack cannot be overestimated. It was unquestionably the turning point of the day, and therefore of the war. We fully indorse the suggestion contained in the letter of Judge Nott to the We favor the payment of liberal pensions to commission, and are glad to see them embodied in the inscription.

Judging from the reception we saw the Sharpshooters give Gen. Berdan at Gettysburg, two years ago, the proposed meeting will be well worth an effort to witness.

OUR CLUB RAISERS. Our friends sent in the following clubs

S. Daniels, Modoc Co., Cal.,

- 8	5. Immers, medica co., caramomania	20	WW	
	A. W. Duckett, Warren Co., Ky	5	00	
	J. H. Hartland, Washington Co., Ind	5	00	
1	Enos Cloud, Lyon Co., Kan	6	00	
3	W. M. Gifford, Pawnee Co., Neb	-8	00	
1	Ira C. Reed, Carroll Co., Iowa		00	
9	H. H. Hakes, Boone Co., Ill		00	
	J. W. Griffith, Josephine Co., Ore	7	00	
1	J. R. Dale, DeKalb Co., Tenn	5	00	
- 0	J. D. Nelson, Fresno Co., Cal	5	00	
1	C. D. Berry, Calhoun Co., Mich,		00	
-	J. H. Gillum, Iroquois Co., Ill			
	J. C. Kees, Racine Co., Wis			
			00	
	F. Large, Black Hawk Co., Iowa		00	
	Jas. Wood, Henry Co., Mo		00	
Į,	S. B. Nye, Tolland Co., Conn	- 8	00	
э	N. T. Rice, Lawrence Co., Ky	- 6	00	
	E. G. Sutton, Bergen Co., N. J	9	00	
	Jno. W. Green, Asotin Co., Wash. Ter	10	00	
	Peter Schlag, Rockland Co., N. Y	0	00	
	S. R. Kent, Philadelphia Co., Pa	5	00	
	A. F. Wood, Richardson, Co., Neb	7	00	
	F. S. Kittredge, Lincoln Co., Dak	- 8	00	
	J. T. Gregory, Sedgwick Co., Kan	- 6	00	
	W. C. Preston, Hennepin Co., Minn	6	00	
	F. E. Gould, Cumberland Co., Me	10	00	
	F. J. Wolford, Russell Go., Ky Wm. Casey, Salem Co., N. J	5	00	
	Wm. Casey, Salem Co., N. J	- 6	00	
	J. E. King, Casey Co., Ky	- 6	00	
	D. G. Coyner, Ross Co., O	10	00	
	W. H. Moore, Monroe Co., N. Y	- 5	00	
	H. Jacques, Lackawanna Co., Pa	- 6	00	
	N. Knickerbocker, La Salle Co., Ill		00	
	W. D. Paine, Red Willow Co., Neb	13	00	
	E. G. Bixby, Otsego Co., N. Y	5	00	
	Henry Frankes, Grant Co., Ky	6	00	
	A. Rollins, York Co., Me	- 5	00	
	P. S. Harbaugh, Adams Co., Pa	7	00	
	P. E. Bryant, Norfolk Co., Mass	6	00	
	John Keen, Laneaster Co., Pa		00	
	Uriah Foster, Kane Co., Ill		00	
	B. F. Martin, Linn Co., Iowa		00	
	George Porter, Ray Co., Mo	6	00	
	J. A. Sloan, Saratoga Co., N. Y	- 5	00	
	J. H. Johnson, Summit Co., Colo		00	
	H. C. De Wolf, Jasper Co., Iowa,		00	
		-		

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at Washington was in danger. Within 20 days If not, do so at once, to give the paper more make a compromise on the humiliation, and least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

Be it enacted by the Smate and House of Representalives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior he and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably-discharged offi cers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who actually served 90 days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act iall be at the rate per month of one cent for each sy's service rendered; and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the atural lives of the persons entitled thereto: Pro vided, however, That in each and every case where the service so rendered was less than 300 days, the sion shall be at the rate herein established for

See, 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now ecciving pensions under existing laws, or whose lms are pending in the Pension Office, or before ngress, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, reve the benefits of this act; and nothing herein ntained shall be so construed as to prevent any usioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act at his election at any time: Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pen-

solisted man of the military or naval service of the United States, who served during the period wified in section 1 of this act, has died, or shall reafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall and the rate of \$12 per month: Provided, That aid widow was parried to the deceased officer or isted man, prior to the passage of this act. And ovided further. That all pensions granted to widows under this act shall take effect from the fate of death of the husbands of such widows spectively, but not dating from any date prior to passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or isted man shall not be considered in applications Sec. 6, That Section 4716 of the Revised Statutes. hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this this act shall not apply to those persons under the itical disabilities imposed by the 14th Amend-

ent to the Constitution of the United States, Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to employ 0 elerks, or such additional force as may, in his rction, be deemed necessary, additional to those vemployed in the Pension Bureau, to adjudica claims arising under the provisions of this act on two years from the date of the passage creof. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and ected to employ 500 additional cierks, or such force as may be necessary, in the office of the Adju lant-General, United States Army to dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act. And be if further enacted, That the several United States Pension Agents be authorized to inrease their clerical force, subject to the approval f the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent necesary to promptly dispose of the increased work sequent upon the passage of this act, not to exed 12 at each agency, and whose salaries shall b d out of the moneys to be appropriated by this

Sec. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay e pensions provided for in this act, and to pay fo increased clerical force in the offices of the doner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, d the United States Pension Agents hereinbefore thorized to be employed, be, and the same is reby, appropriated out of any moneys in the casury not otherwise appropriated

Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person framental in prosecuting any claim under this t who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, mand, receive, or retain, for his services or indaim, a greater sum than \$10 (payable only upon he order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the usion Agent making payment of the pension allowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a was promoted to Major and Surgeon Sept. 21 of ision or claim allowed and due such pensioner claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a misde very such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, us, or both, in the discretion of the court. Proed. That no fee whatevershall be allowed to any on whomsoever in any case where an invalidoner is granted an increase under the provis-Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws which conict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the

EVERY man who served ever so short a ime in the war of 1812 or the Mexican war got a land warrant for 160 acres, and afterward received a pension of \$8 a month. The saviors of the Union are certainly entitled to as much, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill is a long step in that direction.

me are, hereby repealed.

WITH Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. Pilow and hundreds of other widows of prominent rebels on the pension roll at \$8 a month, there should be a place there for the widows of the men who sacrificed everything to save the Nation.

TRIBUNETS.

A NEW PRODUCT.

interest in the protective tariff. It has been discovered that the vine of the "stock," "cow," east one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL or "nigger" pea, as it is variously called, is superior to hemp or manila for rope-making. As it grows very profusely, requiring very little, if any, labor or management, its production is well suited to the South Carolina constitution. Old prisoners of war will distinctly remember the aforesaid pea as an occasional variation coarsest and toughest member of the leguminous family, and the mystery used to be among ne prisoners as to how one small pea could ossibly contain so many bugs. After they all crawled out their united bulk was much larger han the pea which had been their birth-place and home. Another question of perennial interest was whether the thing was really a pea or a bean, and long and loud disputes raged between the prisoners on this topic. The earnestness of these resulted sometimes in the division of squads into regular "Pea" and "Bean" parties. The Beanites based their arguments upon the likeness of the seed to a bean, and pointed out that no pea ever had such shape, color or markings. The Peaites held that the presence of the bugs was conclusive evidence of their being peas. Frequently, in the heat of the discussion, it would be decided to leave the matter to some negro or guard near by, and a conversation like this would probably follow: "Uncle," a Peaite would inquire, showing a

sample, "what do you call this?" "Why, dat 'ere's a cow-pea. Some folks calls em niggah-peas, kase dey's 'bout all some niggahs has to eat."

"There," would say the triumphant Peaite. Will you give in now?" "Well, uncle," would persist the Beauite, "don't some people call them beans, too?"

"Yes, sah, I b'lieves they does." And so the arbitration would not arbitrate. But we are wandering from the subject. It will be a great gain to the country if the peavine can be made to replace hemp and manila for rope-making and similar purposes. The on the field for dead, and taken prisoner. Upon pea-vine grows in limitless quantities, and if we can use it instead of the \$34,000,000 worth of

hemp, jute, sisal-grass, etc., which we import every year, we will put that much money into River campaign. At the close of the latter campaign he was Chief of Staff of the Army, and went the pockets of the people of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, instead of sending it to Hindoostan and elsewhere on the opposite side of the globe. A French politician has gotten up a campaign

MERCHTY.—Gen. Abraham Merritt died at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, April 25, by his own
hand, at the age of 50. Gen. Merritt had been a

trick which has never been thought of in this land of fertile invention. He was a partisan of Boulanger and an opponent of Ferry, and he took with him a fine-looking dog, which he hated with G.A.R. men about New York city. A had carefully trained to bark furiously whenever in his speeches he alluded to Ferry. Some of our soldier-hating orators, like Vest, of Missouri, might copy this idea, and take with them a typical "yaller-dog" of the South, which would snarl and yelp whenever "bountyjumpers," "coffee-coolers," etc., were mentioned. In the fitness of things one of the kind that used to stand picket for the guerrillas and bush whackers of the Border States, and raise a ki-yi at the sight of a blue-coat, ought He distinguished himself at Anticiam and was to be selected.

The Indians taught the Pilgrim Fathers to make maple sugar. But no Indians ever dreamed of palming off a cake of glucose of last by heart disease or apoplexy, and fell into the fire.
When discovered he was terribly burned, and died year's vintage for "fresh maple sugar." That was a Yankee improvement.

After all, who gives more pleasure to those battle.

and rate joke? I have had an illustration of this in my own case. I went into one of the many places in Washington where they advertise "A Cup of Drip Coffee and French Rolls for 10 Cents." I will not say why I chose to take my mid-day refection there. The natural reason will suggest itself to most minds: I want to get as much as possible for my money. To the buxom young woman who came to take my

order I said: "Give meacup of coffee and a Charley Rosa." For a moment there was a shade of perplexity upon the girl's rather broad face, and then it dawned on her that I had blundered in asking for a Charlotte Russe. The thought was too funny for her to control her risibles. Sha leaned on her tray and laughed until she shook, and then went away and told the other waitresses, who also gave way to uncontrolled mirth. It seemed too had when one could make so much fun with so little effort not to repeat the pleasantry, and the next day I tried Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer | it over again, and found to my joy that it was just as fresh and laughter-provoking as when first fired off. The next day it seemed in equally good state of preservation, and I became so interested as to call in some of my friends to participate in the general hilarity. For days we tried it, and it did not seem to molt a feather. Every day those simpleminded girls seemed to think it was just as funny to call a Charlotte Ensse a "Charley Ross" as it was the first time it was done, and they gave way to their emotions with frank heartiness. By so doing they made it pleasant or to pensions under this net : Provided, That | all around. They were so happily constituted as to find a great deal of fresh fun in a secondhand joke, and their enjoyment of it was no less enjoyable to the witnesses.

PERSONAL.

Last week Mrs. U. S. Grant received at her residence, No. 3 East Sixty-sixth street, New York, a call from more than 150 of the delegates to the Methodist Conference, both laymen and preachers, who had served in the Union army during the war Many of them had been intimate with her deceased husband, and nearly all of them had served under him in some of the armies which he commanded, In the room in which she received them a splendid oil portrait of Gen. Grant, draped with the National colors, was a conspicuous ornament. Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant assisted in receiving the veterans, who vere introduced in turn by Gen, Clinton D. Fisk. Comrade W. H. Mundy (Crippled Harry) bas moved his paper to Eurlingame, Kan, and changed

its name to the Burlingame Echo. All comrades hope that he will be successful in his new de-Dr. D. W. Bliss is lying ill in New York, whither he went to consult with Dr. George F. Shrady. He is suffering with heart trouble, with paroxysms that threaten suffocation, and also extreme prostrumentality in presenting and prosecuting such | tration. These, though distressing, are not considered at present alarming. Dr. Bliss entered the army May 13, 1861, as Surgeon in the 3d Mich.;

brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel "for effective and meritorious service during the war." His professional capacity was so marked that he imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two | was speedily promoted from Regimental Surgeon through all the grades, until the close of the war found him in charge of all the hospitals around Washington. He came into National prominence as one of the physicians who attended President

MUSTERED OUT.

SHAPLEY.-Charles Shapley, of Cowan's let N.Y. th G.A.R. honors, May 9, by Grover Post, or tland, and Seward Post, of Auburn. Comrade capley was severely wounded during the war, PRICE.-John W. Price, aged 41 years, 11 months nd 20 days, died at his brother's house, near New roy, Mich., March 23. He served in Co. F. 69th

Nuss.-Jacob Nuss, Co. B. 7th Va., died April 4 t Cameron, W. Va, of a complication of diseases ntracted while in the service. Comrade Nuss eas a member of S. B. Stidger Post, No. 35. He had been a great sufferer for a number of years, d at the time of his death was drawing a pension \$5 per month. He leaves a wife and five chil-

ATHERTON - Geo. R. Atherton died at his home Catengo, March 7 of pacumonia, after four days ness, aged 50 years, two months and two days, le was buried from Park-Avenue Methodiat hurch, Post 28 and Woman's Relief Corps being

Priguss.-Andrew Preuss died at his home in Lexington, Ill., April 8 of lung trouble and old age. He served in Co. B. 24th Ill., of which regiment only a few survive him. At the time of his death he was in his 75th year. He was a brave and galant soldier and always at the front. The G.A.R. South Carolina promises to develop a new Post of that place took charge of the funeral and

> McIntosh.-J. H. McIntosh, of Vinalhaven, Mc. ied at Beifast recently. He enlisted at the age of 5 in Co. I, 19th Me., participating in every engageent in which his regiment took part until hon bly discharged in May, 1865. He received injuries the service which cost him his life. He was a arter member of Lafayette Carver Post, No. 45, Vinalhaven, and was its first Senior Vice Comander. He was also a charter member of Thomas Libby Camp, No. 29, Sons of Veterans, of that ace, and served as its first Captain two terms, le was appointed Quartermaster of the Maine Dision May 11, 1887, resigning on account of illealth July 21, 1887. His remains were transferred Vinalhaven, where he was buried. Lafayette irver Post, Thomas G. Libby Camp, and the odge of Odd Feliows, of which he was an honored ember, participated in the obsequi-INGERSOLL - Moses Ingersoll, Co. F. 18th Wis., ed at his home near Alexandria, Minn., March

aves a widow and five small children. Comrade gersoll was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., July 6, o, 51, Department of Minnesota May,-C. May died recently at his residence in lependence, Kan., of lung trouble. He was 47 ars of age, and served during the war in Co. F, Iowa. At the time of his death he was Chapin of McPherson Post, No. 4, and was buried by the members of that body with all the honors of rar. He leaves a wife.

of disease contracted in the army. He

PETERSON.-John Peterson, Co. E, 32d N. J., and ed Soldiers at Newark, N. J. The interment ok place in the Soldiers' Plot. Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J. He was a committee of William J. Hatch Post, No. 37, of Camden, N. J. ourson, John Y. Johnson, 16th Tenn. Cav., ied of pneumonia at his home near Cleveland, Tenn., aged 40 years. Comrade Johnson was a member of Oviatt Post, No. 29, Department of Ten-

nessee and Georgia. VanHusen, - Died at North Syracuse, N. Y., pril 5, 1888, Stephen VanHusen, aged 66 years, he immediate cause of his death was pres seether with heart failure. Comrade VanHuser irst enlisted in Capt. E. S. Jenny's company (F. 3d i. Y. Art., at Symense, Dec. 8, 1861; was prof moted to Sergeant Aug. 8, 1862; First Sergeant Oct. 8, 1862; Second Lieutement Nov. 17, 1862; First Lieutenant July 17, 1863; Captain March 8, 1864; was discharged at Syrneuse, N. Y., July 12, 1865. the death of Comrade Van Husen Sanders Post, No. 457, G.A.R., Department of New York, has losvalued member. He leaves a widow and two ldren to mourn his loss. DWIGHT.-Brig.-Gen. William Dwight died at his

sated at West Point, and in 1861 President, Lincoln ndered him a commission as Captain of the 13th E. S., but he declined this to accept the command of the 70th N. Y., which he led at the battle of Williams burg in the Peninsular campaign, where the regi-ment lost 22 of its 33 officers. Col. Dwight was left his release he was commissioned Brigadier-General. He subsequently commanded a division under Gen. Banks in the Department of the Gulf, and was distinguished for service in the Teche campaign, the siege of Port Hudson, and the Red with the Nincleenth Corps to the Shenandoah Valley, where he rendered conspicuous service; espe-cially at the battle of Winchester. He was the last of four brothers who served their country faithfully during the war.

prominent Grand Army man in New York for many years, and always on Memorial Day and other parades his tall, soldierly figure was condose of laudanum was the means of suicide. In the dead man's pocket was a letter to his wife in which he advised her upon what course to pursue after his death in regard to his business, and said he was sorry to leave her in that way. He added: I am discouraged and cannot go on in business as it stands. My heart is sad and my kidneys hurt me so." He concluded by expressing a wish to be buried with his children, and that his funeral arrangements be carried out by the G.A.R. Post at Nyack, of which he was a member EICHOLTZ,-Capi. James A. Eicholtz, late of Co. E, 124th Pa., died at his home in Durlington, Pa.,

April 28, of dropsy. He was 55 years of age and unmarried, and had been ill for several months. promoted for his gallantry.

HOWELL.—Leroy T. Howell, formerly Captain
100th N. Y., died at his home near Leroy, N. Y.

Capt. Howell was the owner of a large stone quarry and while burning brush in the woods was attacked while being taken home. He was about 60 years old. He was several times wounded, and carried in his breast at the time of his death a built received in